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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Economic - Heavy industry

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED Belgrade

DATE PUBLISHED 3, 22 Dec 1949

LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 3 Feb 1950

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NEW INSTALLATIONS ADDED TO HEAVY INDUSTRY

FIREBRICK PRODUCTION TO INCREASE -- Borba, No 303, 22 Dec 49

The Arandjelovac basin is the richest source of fireclay in Serbia. First-class clay comes from deposits in Vrbica and Rudovce. The basin also contains other deposits, located in Svabinac, Barosevac, Lazina and elsewhere, but these are not fully exploited at present. Large deposits are also found in the vicinity of Zepce, in central Bosnia, and there are smaller, unexploited deposits in Macedonia and eastern Serbia.

Yugoslavia is one of the richest countries in magnesium and chrome ores, which are exploited at the Drenica, Goles, and "Sumadija" mines. The bauxite deposits in Niksic, Montenegro, contain 50 percent aluminum oxide and only 5 percent iron. This white bauxite cannot be used for the manufacture of aluminum, but is valuable in the production of firebricks capable of withstanding a heat of 1,800 degrees. Thus far, the Niksic deposits have not been sufficiently exploited.

Firebrick factories were destroyed during the war, but they were rebuilt in 1946. In 1949, the quantity of raw material available for the production of firebricks was 12 times as large as before the war. If the 1939 production of firebricks is considered 100, the index for 1949 is 240.

The construction of two large firebrick factories was begun in 1947. The Arandjelovac factory will be one of the largest and most highly mechanized factory of this kind in Yugoslavia. Together with the Rankovicevo factory, it will completely satisfy the Yugoslav industrial requirements for black firebrick [firebrick for ferrous metallurgy ?]. At the end of the Five-Year Plan these two factories will produce five times as many firebricks as did prewar Yugoslavia. With the output of these factories, Yugoslavia will be able to save 550 million dinars a year in foreign exchange, which can be used to purchase other items.

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PRODUCTION OF BALL BEARINGS PROGRESSES -- Borba, No 303, 22 Dec 49

In May 1949, Yugoslavia produced its first ball bearings in its Belgrade factory. Yugoslavia is the only country in the Balkans producing ball bearings and cylindrical roller bearings. Prewar Yugoslavia needed only one half million ball bearings per year. The quantity needed now is much greater. For example, a Yugoslav bicycle factory will need 3 million ball bearings in 1950.

The new Belgrade ball-bearing factory is only partially equipped; the equipment it has arrived as reparations from Germany. Despite difficulties, the factory is mass-producing ball bearings. Yugoslav ferrous metallurgy is producing special high-grade chrome steel, which is used as the basic raw material in the production of bearing balls. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, Yugoslavia will produce sufficient ball bearings and cylindrical roller bearings to supply the needs of its heavy industry.

NEW PLANT MAKES CANNING MACHINERY -- Rad, No 288, 3 Dec 49

In Remetnica, near Zagreb, Yugoslav youth constructed a factory building within 8 months for the local metallurgical enterprise. It was named the "Jedinstvo" Youth Factory, because it was built and will be operated by Yugoslav youth. The factory produces tomato-canning machinery, with a capacity of 100,000 kilograms per 24 hours, machinery for the Yugoslav food-processing and chemical industries, as well as for oil and alcohol plants. It also produces machinery for the production of jam, condensers, stills, sorting, washing, and cutting machines, machines for cooking fruit and vegetables, pasteurization machines for pasteurizing fruit and fruit juices, kettles for melting fat, vacuum drying machines, machines for preparing tar, etc.

NEW CEMENT FACTORY BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Rad, No 288, 3 Dec 49

The new Ivan Mordjin-Crni cement factory at Meterizi, near Solin, in Bosnia and Hercegovina, has begun production. The new furnace has a capacity of four carloads of cement per day.

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